

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 24 1865.

NO. 441.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by  
**A. G. HODGES & CO.**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.  
Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00

### ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the name of the Company) \$50,327 42  
Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest 6,229 66  
Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice 40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest 110,001 98  
Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid 9,685 64  
Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest 580 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c. 949 45  
Revenue stamps 45 95

Total \$281,471 96

### LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors none  
2d. Losses adjusted and not due none  
3d. " " " " " " none  
4th. " " " " " " none

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, policy \$3,000 7,000  
6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz:

630 policies in force insuring in the aggregate 2,152,800 00

\*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful encounter. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with delirium tremens. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

### STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.  
Samuel Willis, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above statedly sworn, and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon undoubted property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever, and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLIS, President.  
Wm. T. Selby, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.  
[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE, Notary Public.

### STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.  
I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 16th day of May, 1864.  
A. C. BERNARDY, Recorder.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.  
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 26th day of May, 1864.  
ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by  
**A. G. HODGES, Agent.**  
Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—lw—329.

## MISCELLANY.

[From Harper's Magazine for February.]  
**THE BALLAD OF ISHMAEL DAY.**

### A TRUE NARRATIVE.

One summer morning a daring band  
Of rebels rode into Maryland—  
They swept the land like devouring surges,  
And left their path, to its furthest verge,  
Bare as the track of the locust-scourge.

Fresh from the South, where the hungry pine,  
They ate like Pharaoh's starving kine;  
They swept the land like devouring surges,  
And left their path, to its furthest verge,  
Bare as the track of the locust-scourge.

"The rebels are coming!" far and near  
Rang the tidings of dread and fear;  
Some paled, and cowered, and sought to hide;  
Some stood erect in their fearless pride—  
And women shuddered and children cried.

But others—vipers in human form,  
Stinging the bosom that kept them warm—  
For rage and hunger to make amends;  
Flattened them, praised them, with selfish ends;  
"Leave us scathless, for we are friends!"

Could traitors trust a traitor? Not  
Little they favored friend or foe,  
But gathered the cattle the farms across,  
Flinging back, with a scornful toss:  
"If ye are friends, ye can bear the loss!"

Flushed with triumph, and wine, and prey,  
They neared the dwelling of Ishmael Day;  
A sturdy veteran, gray and old,  
With heart of a patriot firm and bold,  
Strong and steadfast—unbribed, unsold.

And Ishmael Day, his brave head bare,  
His white locks tossed by the morning air,  
Fearless of danger, or death, or scars,  
Went out to raise by the farm-yard bars,  
The dear old flag of the Stripes and Stars.

Proudly, steadily up it flew  
Geometric with crimson, and white and blue;  
His withered hand, as he shook it free,  
May have trembled, but not with fear,  
While shouting, the rebels drew more near.

"Halt!" They had seen the hated sign  
Floating free from old Ishmael's line—  
"Lower that rag!" was their wrathful cry.  
"Never!" rung Ishmael Day's reply;  
"Fire, if it please you—I can but I die!"

One, with a loud defiant laugh,  
Left his comrades and neared the staff.  
"Down!" came the fearless patriot's cry—  
"Dare to lower that flag and die!"  
One must bleed for it—you or I!"

But caring not for the stern command,  
He drew the halliards with daring hand;  
Ping! went the rifle-ball—down he came  
Under the flag he tried to shame—  
Old Ishmael Day took careful aim!

Seventy winters and three had shed  
Their snows and glories on Ishmael's head;  
But though cheeks may wither and locks grow gray,  
His fame shall be fresh and young away—  
Honored to old Ishmael Day!

From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

## UNCLE GODFREY.

I. TOLDMORTEN RECTORY.

It was the day before Christmas day, and the Rev. Mr. Latimer was busy finishing his Christmas sermon, or rather, if we must confess it, "heel tapping" an old one.

The reverend gentlemen had just settled the Coal-club accounts, and that excellent work of charity had warmed his heart, and made him at peace with all the world. The frost was feathering the window panes; in the ruts of the Toldmorten lanes the ice lay like fragments of shattered plate glass; the twigs of the laurel bushes at the rectory window were furred with crystals; and the robin, puffing out his little crimson breast till it looked like an alderman's waistcoat, sat on the standard rose tree at the study window, watching, with interest, Mr. Latimer as he put the new piece into the old garment.

The sermon completed, Mr. Latimer went headforemost into the blanket-club accounts, and soon discovered the pleasing fact that there was an overplus of seven pounds ten. All this conducted to make the worthy young rector extremely cheerful, and in a proper Christmas frame of mind. He hummed a carol to himself, and prepared to go out to superintend the clerk.

But young rectors with large families, if they have their pleasures, have also their annoyances. The monthly wash had just begun, and a large screen of steaming sheets is by no means a conductor of heat, especially when placed between yourself and the fire; nor does the necessity of turning these square acres of linen at fitting intervals conduce to the concentration of mind that accounts require.

A cook must have unceasing pleasure in the savory chemistry of his profession; but to watch a large saucepan, and stir its contents every quarter of an hour, under pain of your wife's indignation, is not consistent with any steady mental labor. Yet all these small annoyances the Rev. Frederick Latimer bore like a Christian and a lamb, for he was a good, kind-hearted, domestic man, who respected the saving of the family wash, and knew that the kitchen fire was fully occupied, and that what he did was no work of supererogation.

That slapping and shaking noise in the kitchen was, he knew, Mrs. Latimer folding, and that sound portended a busy day, and in that busy day he was willing to make himself useful.

The children were out sliding, getting dery red by tumbling on the back of their heads, and performing the "cobler's knock" on the village pond. They had been busy cutting holly boughs for the church that morning, and the sliding was their reward.

"Jane, my dear," cried the Rev. Mr. Latimer to his wife, as he put on his great-coat and hat, and seized his blackthorn stick, "I'm just going to see old Martha Hecker; and then I shall step up to the church and see how Payne gets on with the decorations. I shall be back to lunch at one. Those sheets in my study are quite dry, and the sauce-pan has been on the boil ten minutes."

"Stop a moment, Fred," cried Mrs. Latimer; "I want to speak to you a moment before you go out."  
Mr. Latimer was ruffled. "Well, now, what is it, my dear? I can not stop now; I must be off."

Mrs. Latimer appeared, and remonstrated. "Why, Fred, how impatient you are. All I want to ask is if you wrote your usual invitation to Uncle Godfrey for Christmas. Of course he won't come, but still we oughtn't to forget him."

"Yes, I wrote him on Monday. Did I forget to write to him—the old selfish hunk? Good bye, darling. Send down for the children, if they are not down in half an hour; it is now just eleven."

II. THE ELEVEN-FORTY TRAIN.  
Toldmorten was a pretty village in Dorsetshire. It lay in a little valley, surrounded by wooden hills and sloping fields, and was intersected by a railway.

The eleven-forty train slid out of the distance, and stopped, with bragging puffs of smoke, at the Toldmorten station. It took up its load, and slid off again, with jerks of white vapor, and disappeared in the direction of Poole. The station grew again lonely, and the only sounds, the rattling of the tight cords of the signal post, and the murmur of the wind against the telegraph wires.

Ten minutes after the solitary arrival, an old-fashioned man, with a wooden leg, stumped slowly up Toldmorten Hill. The butcher saw him, the grocer saw him, the blacksmith saw him, the guests at the bar parlor of the Peal of Bells saw him, and discussed him. One and all pronounced him to be "a regular old guy," evidently come by the train, and bound to the neighboring village.

The children from the rectory window saw him—for the rectory is on a hill, and commanded the village—and marvelled at his wooden leg.

The eldest girl, Dora, her golden fleece of black hair tossing in the air, ran to describe him to Mrs. Latimer. "O, mamma," she cried, "there is such a funny man coming up the hill—he's got a wooden leg! George says he moves it as if it was a compass, and he was drawing a circle. Oh, it's such fun. Do come and see."

Mrs. Latimer allowed herself to be dragged into the parlor by Dora, George and Willy, and looked through the window. The wooden-legged man was only thirty yards off. She had no sooner seen him than she gave a hysterical scream, and exclaimed, "Uncle Godfrey. Run Dora, and tell Cook to go and take the sheets and sauce-pan out of the study; and George, go and tell Susan to put on a clean apron and go to the front door. Dear me, how unfortunate papa not being in."

The next moment there was a strange sound on the rectory gravel walk, and a sharp, curt knock at the door. Susan was a long time answering the door; when she did so, she received a rebuke that she did not soon forget.

"Young woman," said the old gentleman furiously, "is this the way you are taught to attend to your master's visitors? Nice weather to be kept in the cold. Ugh! it bites one's nose off. Lucky you're not in my service, or out you'd go this day month. Is Mr. Latimer in?"

"Nasty cross old thing!" thought Susan as she replied, "No, sir; Mr. Latimer is out in the parish."

"Who cares where he is? If he's not in, where's your missus?"

"Up stairs."

"Very well, then, tell her to come down stairs."

"What name, if you please?"

"Godfrey Dodson."

Susan swept out of the room. She never saw such a cross, unmanly old "thing" in the whole course of her life; and so she told Ellen the cook.

Uncle Godfrey was a short, irascible little man, who wore a brown Spencer, a low crowned hat of the old hour glass-shape, popular some twenty years ago, and long drag gaiters. He was an old bachelor recluse, who lived in the Adelphi, in rooms which he never allowed anybody to enter, and which was stuffed full of pictures, etchings, Buhl cabinets, snuff boxes, and old china. Early in life he had been a dry salt in Liverpool, and since then had devoted himself laboriously to doing nothing and exciting the expectations of his poor relations. Mrs. Latimer had only seen her uncle once since she was married.

Godfrey Dodson was one of those old connoisseurs who are to be seen every morning in the show-rooms of Messrs. Christie & Manson, examining suspiciously through half glasses, opening and shutting with delight, half distrust, remarkable agate snuff-boxes, walking backward from spiruous Raphaels, opening and shutting the drawers of inlaid cabinets, and looking for the maker's name and date of lustrous majolica plates. They know the very year every picture was painted, and where the original of it is, and what it fetched. They know every alteration that Hogarth made in his engravings, and fall into raptures over what other people would think a defect. They eye the auctioneer with a magpie look of expectancy and cunning, and the dealers with glances of hostility and distrust.

They heard and accumulate with the craft of ravens and the industry of ants, and enjoy the pleasant reflection that when they die the sale of their effects will be held in the same room as that in which they have spent so much of their time, and will give extreme delight to a great many of their collectors, their old rivals during life; for the finest collection is, after all, like a heap of leaves scattered in a field, that sooner or later be blown apart, and scattered to the four winds. Still, no doubt, in spite of this unpleasant reflection, there is great pleasure in amassing, and there will be collectors like Uncle Godfrey as long as the world goes on shining.

Uncle Godfrey had a lean, wizened face; cold, keen, suspicious eyes; short stubby white hair; overhanging eyebrows, and a projecting lower lip that expressed a sour contempt for all he heard and saw. He wore the frilled shirt front of a past age; and the little scarlet under-waistcoat, with just the edge showing, such as was the fashion forty years ago. Altogether one's impression of him was, that he was a shrewd, cynical old hunk; eccentric; dogmatic, rich, and arbitrary.

When Mrs. Latimer, not waiting to change her dress, but just adjusting her cap, and making herself neat, glided into the room, half pleased, half frightened, Uncle Godfrey was standing with his back to the door examining a print of "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time" with a malicious contempt.

He turned round as his niece entered, and, without greeting her, and, just as if he had been an inmate of the house for twenty years, said, with a sort of grunt, "This is the sort of rubbish people in the country hang on their walls, instead of having one or two good pictures. Ugh! It is only fit for a poulterer's parlor."

"But, dear uncle, Frederick and I cannot afford pictures. But how are you? How long it is since we have seen you! Why don't you come oftener? What a happy Christmas we shall spend!" And all the time she kept saying to herself, "Only to think of his coming!"

Uncle Godfrey watched her from under his sinister eyebrows for a moment or two in suspicious silence; then he took her hand, and, looking her searchingly in the face, he said, "Jane, you are a sensible girl; you didn't keep me waiting while you put on a lot of finery. Don't thank me for coming down to see you, for I only did it because I thought you didn't mean it, and as to pictures, I suppose you can't afford them. I know I can't. I sell mine as fast as I buy them—ugh! and at a good profit, too. Where are the children? Plenty of them, I suppose; the poorer a man is the more children Providence always sends him. Ugh! Where's Latimer?"

"Gone out, dear uncle, to see the poor, and how to distribute the Christmas charities; and I ought to be out with him, but you see, we poor people have to wash at home and do many things."

"There; no ostentation of poverty and economy. Stuff about Christmas! Why give away more than usual at Christmas? Is a man more hungry at Christmas, or colder, or poorer? Aren't there other times to give? Bah! I hate Christmas, all one's bills come in then."

"Oh! there's Frederick coming; I'm so glad!" said Mrs. Latimer, looking out of the window. "Oh, how glad he will be to see you, uncle!"

"Not so sure of that, though I am rich. Now, mind, I'll have no fuss made about me—no extras. As for wine, I've brought down some of my own. Don't like port that's half catsup and the other half log-wood. No, don't go; I'll open the door."

Away stumped the strange being to open the door. Mr. Latimer stared, horror-struck at the wooden-legged apparition.

"I thought it would knock you down," said Uncle Godfrey. "Never ask a man again you don't want to see."

"But I'm delighted. My dear sir—" "There; no flummery. Here I am, and you must make the best of me for a week. You're quite right to ask me. The Fitzimmons asked me, to, and I generally go there. Confound Christmas! I wish it was abolished. Festivity, indeed! Why, I'd rather be eating my chop alone at the Rainbow or the Cock, in Fleet street, than share the best Christmas dinner in England."

Mr. Latimer did not know whether to be offended or not, but as he had expectations from Uncle Godfrey, he thought, on the whole, he had better bear it, so he smiled and took him by the hand.

In rushed the children, but when they saw the stranger, they drew back. Dora seated herself in shy state on a distant sofa; George came cooingly up to his father and took his hand; while Willy the "tot" nestled up to his mother and half hid himself in her gown.

"George used to be your favorite, uncle," said Mrs. Latimer.

Uncle Godfrey looked at him and growled: "Time he went to sea. Ugh! Do you send that boy to school? Why don't you cut her hair shorter? She'll be bald at thirty."

Mrs. Latimer was indignant; but nothing made an impression on the rich uncle, who, turning his back to her, proceeded to question her husband.

"Well, Latimer," said he, "still grubbing on as a curate, I suppose. Nice profession; its prizes so easy to get, and so evenly distributed. Bishops go humble and adored; no pride. Ugh! Sixty years' work for a curate, and a hundred a year at the end of it. Every one on you for alms, and obliged to be more than the squire with ten thousand a year. Better be a laborer. Ugh! Any head clerk in a merchant's office could buy up three curates. Ugh!"

Mr. Latimer deprecated Uncle Godfrey's severity. "Our life," he said, "is humble, but it is happy, and free from temptations. There is time for study, and quiet for domestic happiness. Grand people are too full to enjoy the society of their wives and children. Your clerk might buy me up, but he could not buy my happiness."

"Good—something in that. But suppose you live above your income, and debts press. Responsibilities of the rich, without their means; too proud to put your children into trade. Strange pride. Ugh! I thought Christianity taught humility. You clergy preach it enough, but where's the practising of it?"

"My dear sir, you do me wrong. I would willingly get George into a banker's office when he is old enough, but even city situations are hard to get."

"Take you at your word. I'll get the boy into a house in Mincing Lane. Aim low—that's the way to get on; better than your beggarly profession, and bring up your family paupers."

Mr. Latimer overflowed with thanks.

"There; no trying to please the rich old uncle just because he is rich. And so you have been arranging the Christmas charities. Ugh! all folly; makes the poor people mendicant. Who'll work when he can get more begging! Got a good night school in your parish?"

"We have—a flourishing one." "There, again, puffing up the poor. Teaching servants to read one's letters, and forge and swindle. Stuff! When do you dine? I'm hungry. Shouldn't object to a glass of wine—my own, though. The porter's brought it up from the station by this time. Where's my bedroom? I like a fire at night. I'll just go and wash my hands and take my spencer off, while you get me a crust and a glass of my own port wine. Ugh! how cold this place is. Get out of the way, you children."

"What a horrid old creature!" thought Dora. George was secretly examining his wooden leg, and wondering whether it moved by clock-work.

Uncle Godfrey was not softened even by dinner.

"Jane," said he, "never have soup till you have a cook that understands it. This is paste, not soup. You, girl, keep the door shut—the draft comes to my back; and keep the fire up; it is all in one corner. I don't like stale bread. Haven't you got some new, and no crust? Can't you see I've got false teeth?"

"Jane," said he, a little later, "the mutton hasn't hung long enough. I suppose you play on the piano, and let the cook do as she likes. Take my advice—discharge that woman; the potatoes are as hard as bullets."

Over his wine Mr. Latimer—his wife being gone with the children—ventured to lament the ascetic loneliness of Uncle Godfrey's life, and to wish he lived nearer to them.

"I like it," said the amiable anchorite of the Adelphi. "Every one to his taste. Some people like fidgety children, that break and spoil everything, and some don't. Ugh! Latimer, when I was young, I had a disappointment that in one day turned my heart into a jar of vinegar; my blood since that is cold and sour. I have my own fancies and I follow them. I'd rather die in a ditch than be surrounded by legacy hunters, counting the sand in my hour-glass as it ran out; pampering me, encouraging my follies, agreeing with me, and all the time longing to see the hearse come and fetch me to the nettle, damp corner of some respectable cemetery. Ugh! I know them, I know them; but they shall wait a bit—they shall wait a bit. Pass the bottle. Why doesn't that slut bring the coffee?"

[To be continued.]

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

## Kentucky Central Railroad!

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE

Nicholasville 11:40 A. M. Covington 6:00 P. M. Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Train!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM,  
Gen'l Ticket Agent.

March 10, 1865—tf

## Western Presbyterian,

### DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN will be published in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious paper, under the editorial control of the Rev. Edw. P. HUMPHREY and the Rev. S. J. YERKES. It is proposed to produce an old-fashioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald.

The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict allegiance to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and to the Nation in the peril through which both are now passing. The paper will be devoted, as its first and highest object, to the interests of the Presbyterian Church, its doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth in saving knowledge of its members. Special efforts will be made to promote the unity of the whole church on the basis of unswerving adherence to its General Assembly and to its Institutions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.

It is the conviction of the Editors that our form of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for the people of this country, and that the Union of these States is the condition without which the life of the nation cannot be saved. This sentiment will be freely uttered to the extent proper to the religious press, while political controversy and discussion will be left to the secular papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary of general news for the benefit of those who may see no other paper, literary and scientific notices, a column for the children, the Bible Class and the Sunday School, and a corner for the Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find place in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers and ruling elders, from various parts of the State, met in convention during the session of the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The Editors are to have the sole control of its columns. They now call upon all who approve the object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

TERMS—Three dollars a year, if paid in advance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of January.

Address,  
WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,  
Danville, Kentucky.

## UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Major Gen. JNO. M. PALMER, Commanding—  
Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.  
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—  
Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.  
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—  
Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

## Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY.....MARCH 24, 1865

London Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.  
**Defences of Canada—Debate on the Irish Difficulty—Desertions in the British Army.**

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1865.  
*Gardez-vous!* There has been a debate in the Lords on the defences of Canada. The Government proposes to expend £200,000 on fortifications, but as that is too large a sum to ask for at once, they will begin with fifty thousand, and it is hoped that in five or six years Quebec and Montreal will be in a defensible condition. Why they do not postpone it to the beginning of the twentieth century is more than I can tell.

It is agreed that the British Provinces soon to be united, are at present without any defence whatever. The Canadians show no disposition to defend themselves, and the Home Government is not very rapid in its operations. There is some talk of sending a fleet of gunboats for the lakes, but it will not be done if Mr. Lincoln makes the least objection. Lord Palmerston, who a few years ago had the character of a bully, is now the meekest old man since Moses. Earl Derby is disgusted and does not conceal his belief that a fight is coming which will find the Government unprepared to meet it. The amiable Earl Russell took occasion to reiterate his opinion that the North is fighting for empire, in which he shows no disposition to balk her; and there is every indication that I have made no mistake in saying that the Government and the Liberal party expect, by means of or under cover of the union of the Provinces, to get rid of Canada altogether; and the £200,000 asked for to fortify Quebec, if it ever be voted, will never be expended.

A question came up respecting the North-western territory and its organization as a Colonial Government, but it went over, and there are many indications that England does not expect to have much more trouble anywhere on the American continent. She has refused to interfere in Europe, and there has just been granted a royal commission to consider the question of withdrawing from the Western coast of Africa, where her settlements are declared to be pests and nuisances.

Only one thing more need be done on this side of the planet, and that is that England should withdraw from Ireland. Otherwise Irishmen will withdraw, as they are doing, until none are left. There was a long debate last night on the Irish question, in which it was declared that the people of Ireland were never so disaffected as now, and it was pretty generally agreed that they had plenty of reason.

There was one point in this debate which may interest you. Free-trade in Parliament admitted that free trade was the ruin of Ireland. She could not compete with England in manufactures, and for this reason was drained of wealth and population. It is the same with all the colonies of England. Canada, Australia, and New-Zealand have been obliged to protect their own manufactures against being ruined by English competition. This is a hard fact which cannot be got over. The English Chambers of Commerce are making a row about it, but it is of no use. If Ireland had a Parliament of her own, like Canada or the Australian Colonies, its first act would be to attract capital to Ireland, and keep her people at home, by measures of protection. Now every article almost is imported, from a gold watch to a lucifer match, while the people are idle and starving. Free trade is a fine thing for England no doubt, as it is for any country with great advantages of capital, mines, and other resources, but free trade is a drain upon any country destitute of such advantages. The principle may be carried out to any extent. A farmer in America who sells his produce to clothe an idle family, would do better to go back to the spinning-wheel and domestic loom. If half the people of Ireland could be engaged in manufactures, the other half would find plenty of work on the land at good wages. Of course the political economists will prove that this is all nonsense, but a good many people are trying to see that there are two sides to the question.

The London Times gives us now and then a little story about army desertions in the Federal States, and Mr. Davis thinks that the absentees from the Confederate army would only return, or the women would drive them back with their broomsticks, Gen. Lee might not be obliged to abandon Richmond. But a few nights ago Mr. O'Reilly stated in Parliament that out of 90,000 men recruited for the British army during the Russian war, there were 20,000 deserters. Recruiting in England, with increased pay, and more attention to the comforts of the men, in a time of profound peace which Lord Palmerston is determined shall not be broken, is carried on with great difficulty. The position of a common soldier is looked upon as the last and lowest place to which a man can sink, short of penal servitude. The remarks of Mr. V. Scully, an Irish member, in this debate, may be worth reproducing entire. He made a very short speech, but you will agree that it was very much to the purpose.

Mr. V. Scully thought that the same advice might be given to Irishmen about to enlist in the British army, which Punch had given to persons about to marry, which was, "don't" (hear). In his opinion no Irishman should enter the British service. The honorable gentleman had alluded to the Governor of an American State having imported negroes for the war. Let the House take care that they should have no occasion to import white negroes for the same purpose from Dublin. [A laugh.] They were at present losing by emigration 100,000 white negroes a year, and what was worse, those negroes were deserting to the enemy. He stated these things in the interest of England. [A laugh.] He was the best friend of England who pointed out her weaknesses and the means of correcting them. He thought that no Irishman should enlist in the British service, because they did not get fair play. At the siege of Lucknow there was a gunner named Bernard Scully, [a laugh], who blew up the magazine. What was his reward? Two of his children were put into a proselytising establishment, where, being Catholics, they were brought up in what was thought to be the orthodox persuasion. [Hear.] Until there was absolute equality between English, Scotch, and Irish, no soldier would enter the British service with his whole heart and soul.

MONADNOCK.

## Southern Opinion of Southern Resources.

A careful reading of the leaders which appear from time to time in those rebel journals which are influential in the South, will convince every thinking man that, were it possible for the rebels to view dispassionately their own position, they would con-

ceive it to be nearly as hopeless as we ourselves perceive it to be. There are three great points to which they are now directing attention, and upon which they exhaust all their powers of logic and appeal—*negro conscription*, the development of their *internal manufacturing resources*, and the *raising of money* to pay the expenditures of the war.

The laws under the consideration of the rebel Congress for the conscription of negroes, are advocated by all their leading military men. The letters of Gen. Lee and others, recently published, contain an admission, more or less distinctly stated, that it will be impossible to continue the war much longer by the white force alone, and that the assistance of the slaves is absolutely necessary. Gen. Lee explicitly says: "I think the measure not only *expedient* but *necessary*." "I do not think that our *white population* can supply the necessities of a long war without overtaxing its capacity." The whole tone of the Southern press, East and West, goes to show that they depend entirely upon their prospective negro force to afford those reinforcements to the army of Lee, without which, even if successful in every battle against Sherman and Grant, it would be impossible for him to hold his own, because the drain of battle can no longer be supplied by white men, the whole power of the Confederate Government being unequal to the task of bringing into its ranks the absentees and deserters, respecting whom the rebel papers speak in such bitter terms.

There are two ways of raising and organizing an army. In the one, time, labor, constant drill and good officers and non-commissioned officers, construct, from any moderate physical material which may be supplied, a machine army, capable of great endurance and determined fighting, but generally failing, when by itself, in all those parts of the art of war which demand individual intelligence and skill, such as cavalry, light infantry and artillery duty. In the other case, the individual intelligence of the soldier, and his love of the cause he fights for, are elements in his training. His enthusiasm gives him *elan*; his intelligence enables him quickly to perceive where he can take advantage of his enemy; his faith in the cause he is fighting for gives him determination and persistence. Such were the armies of Cromwell and Washington; such was the army with which royalist France, Venice so long withstood republican France, which France herself hurried to her frontiers to stop the tide of European invasion, and which, handled by the genius of Napoleon, carried her victorious eagles across the continent of Europe. Such are the armies which both North and South have hitherto sent into the field; but such is not the army upon which the South now proposes to rest her faith.

The negro army of the South, whether nominally free or not, is really an *army of slaves*, and is to depend, for its impetus and fighting qualities, entirely on its white masters, its non-commissioned and commissioned officers. Such an army is valuable exactly in proportion to its drill and discipline. In time, such a force becomes formidable; without time to fully organize and equip it, such a force is the most useless of mobs. Hence, for the present campaign, the negro reinforcements are practically useless. No men understand the value of time more fully than Grant and Sherman, and they do not seem at all likely to give Lee leisure to raise, collect, organize, equip, arm, drill and discipline a large army of negroes.

In their calculations on this matter, the South have lost sight of the great element of military success, *time*. The same remark may be applied to their discussions about the development of the internal manufacturing resources of the South, now that all their ports are hermetically sealed. They seem to have no conception of the time necessary to organize and develop manufacturing industry, even as applied to such articles as are imperatively required in the conduct of a war. In this matter, also, they have begun rather late, and are now leaving out of their calculations the most important consideration.

In the matter of financial resources, the South, by the confessions of the rebel authorities themselves, are in a perfectly hopeless condition. The Tax Bill recently passed by the rebel Congress is absolutely ludicrous in its terms and provisions, and seems hardly to be the conception of men possessed of sanity.

The South therefore require, according to their own showing, four things to continue a successful resistance—*time, men, material and money*. Let us take their own estimate of their resources. With time they may be able to organize a slave army; with time they may develop considerable material resources. But Grant and Sherman will not give them time. It is of fundamental importance, however, on many grounds, that we should now especially continue to furnish men promptly to the army. One man now is worth five hereafter, and will render any next year unnecessary. If we take the same estimate of the military value of time which is taken by our great military leader, the campaign now being prosecuted by the Lieutenant General will be "short, sharp, and decisive."—N. Y. Times

## National Finances and the Public Credit.

The following extract from a private letter from an American gentleman now in Europe, contains views so just and important as to deserve to be impressed on the minds of the community:

Till the Presidential election was over, the main question to be discussed and set fully before the people in its true bearings was the slavery question. The autumn elections have shown that the Constitution will be amended in order to prohibit slavery, and it has also become clear that the rebels will abolish slavery before they give up the struggle, either directly by law, or indirectly by arming the negroes. It seems to be time for those who seek to guide public opinion to turn their attention to another subject, viz: the national finances. It is becoming tolerably apparent, even to the most unwilling minds, that a Republic can raise and equip armies and can fight them as well as an emperor; it is quite clear that a Republic can build and equip efficient fleets as well as any monarchy can; but it is not yet proved that the public finances can be as wisely and successfully managed by a government of universal suffrage as by a government under which only the rich and privileged have voice in the guidance of the State. It has been said to me over and over again, in England and in France and Germany, that it is impossible that any solid national credit should exist in a country where a poor man's vote is as good as a rich one's. The poor men are a majority—they will elect public servants who will take no pains to guard the public credit, in which they and their constituents have no interest which they can appreciate—debts will be repudiated—national and private honor be lost, and the very name of a Republic will be an offense to all honest men. The American people have already demonstrated that a Republic

is the strongest of governments in war, as it is the most economical and lightest in peace; it remains to prove that public credit has a wider, firmer basis under a Republican government than under any other—that a Republic is the most trustworthy of governments. This ought to be, and whether it is or not in America is merely a question of the degree of instruction of the people upon the subject of national finances. The people have learned much already, though perhaps the lessons have thus far been rather elementary. What a disgrace it is to have a man for chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means who believes that law can make gold out of paper. A comparison of our management of our resources with Pitt's management of the English Treasury is not pleasant for a Republican. Modern nations do not undertake to pay the principal of their debts, nor is the suspension of specie payments a reproach; it has been too common for that. What is essential is, that no national promise, once given, should be broken, and secondly, that no promises should be made, which, under some conceivable pressure, we might be forced to break. Mr. Fessenden demoralizes the people when he imagines a case in which necessity would compel us to pay the interest on gold bearing bonds in paper. Heroic remedies may become necessary for the inflation of the currency, but obligations already incurred must be fulfilled at every cost. No nation can be permanently great and strong, in which loose principles of public and private credit prevail, and the successful vindication of Republican principles, as well as the real interests of every American, rich or poor, requires that the Treasury of the United States should be directed wisely, if possible, but honorably, at any rate.

## Secessionists Rebuked.

"Agate" writes from Washington to the Cincinnati Gazette:

"The biggest fools in the United States have been discovered. They are Secessionists, of course. They live in Nashville, Tennessee, and they do business under the firm name of J. C. French and Company."

"These worthless had one hundred and twenty-three United States bonds, the coupons of which (worth \$1.33 each) had just fallen due. They carried them to a National bank, threw them down, and demanded payment. The bank said 'certainly, but there seems to be quite a quantity of them; please to make up a schedule of numbers and amounts.' The holders refused; gathered up the coupons in great wrath; started straightway to a notary public, and had a separate notice of protest made out for each one of the hundred and twenty-three coupons; affixed to these one hundred and twenty-three notarial papers, as many twenty-five cent Internal Revenue stamps; tied up the whole package and sent it by mail, placing several dollars' worth of postage stamps on it, when it was entitled to come free; and modestly demanding of the Treasurer of the United States the payment of the coupons, with the notarial fees, costs of stamps, postage, etc., amounting in all to over double the value of the coupons themselves."

"The beauty of the whole transaction lies in three points, that the bank never refused payment, and therefore there could be no protest; that the payment by the bank would at any rate have been a matter not of legal requirement but of pure courtesy, and therefore there could be no protest; and that the Government cannot be sued, and therefore a protest was useless."

"United States Treasurer Spinner replied to the modest request for the payment of these costs in a model official letter as follows:—

"TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, 'WASHINGTON, February 25.'

"GENTLEMEN—Your extraordinary letter of the 16th inst., the very extraordinary papers that were attached to the coupons that came enclosed with the letter, as well as the very extraordinary other one hundred and twenty-three missives that preceded the letter, are all before me."

"You say they were protested in accordance with law, as we (you) understand it. Now, it is very evident that you do not understand law at all. You should have consulted a good lawyer. It is not necessary that a maker of a commercial or other pecuniary obligation should have notice of the non-payment of his own paper. It is only necessary that endorsees of such paper should be notified of the non-payment of the obligation of their principal. It should have occurred to you that there was no endorser in these cases; that the United States was the principal, and that a Government cannot be sued. Then why attempt to protest at all?"

"Then, too, you forget that the debt was entitled to grace. You in your eagerness to do a 'right smart thing,' jumped on the instant that the day of payment came in sight, and to cap the climax of absurdities, you presented the papers for payment to a party that was under no legal or other obligations to make such payment. I should certainly be led to think that you were Secessionists of the most malignant kind, as grown at the North, and had done this thing with a view to bring the credit of the United States into bad repute, were the idea not precluded by the fact that you paid a host of postage gratuitously and unnecessarily, on the packages addressed to me, which, by the law, as I understand it, might as well have come free of postage. And then, too, your unnecessarily liberal expenditure of one hundred and twenty-three one-quarter of a dollar revenue stamps, proves that you are really anxious to aid the Government in its endeavor to crush rebels."

"The amount of the coupons you state correctly at \$279 224. I will send you this amount, with a half cent additional, by my draft on New York, or return you all the papers, as you may elect. As to the other and larger claim that you make for costs, the less said about it, and the sooner you charge it to 'profit and loss,' the better."

"Respectfully, yours, &c."

"P. A. SPINNER, 'Treasurer U. S."

"Messrs. J. C. French & Co., Nashville, Tennessee."

"It has since been ascertained that these parties are malignant Secessionists, and that they have been engaged in such pleasant efforts to discredit the United States currency as making a discrimination of ten per cent. between it and Kentucky notes, in favor of the latter. Would it be amiss to commend Messrs. J. C. French & Co. to the watchful care of the military authorities at Nashville? Meantime, they have the pleasure of knowing that they have spent between three and four hundred dollars for nothing, in a stupid effort to protest United States obligations, and collect a little over one half that sum."

## Yule and Gwinn Described by Gen. Sam Houston.

The following dialogue shows the estimate put some years ago by Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, upon Yule, then a Senator from Florida, and Dr. Gwinn, then a Senator from California, both of whom are now rebels, and the latter of whom has been engaged quite recently in an unsuccessful political intrigue in Mexico.

It is given as obtained directly from one of the parties. It seems that when Senator Hunter, of Virginia, got weary of the ordinary debates and routine business of the Senate, he would sometimes stroll around to Gen. Sam Houston's desk and sit by him, in order to have the benefit of his racy comments upon the men and matters at hand in the way of a quiet chat. On such an occasion the following conversation occurred.

Senator Hunter.—Good morning, General! You seem to be whittling and thinking away as usual. May I trouble you to tell me what you are thinking about?

Gen. Houston.—Well, to be frank, I was just thinking that this little gipsy Jew, Yule, is the greatest thief in the Senate.

Senator Hunter (laughing).—What makes you think so, General?

Gen. Houston.—Why, don't you see he has just got himself elected Chairman of the Post office Committee, and everybody knows that there is better stowage afforded by that position than by any other in the gift of the Senate. (Here Senator Hunter laughed again, and Gen. Houston, after a pause and profound sigh, continued.) But there is one great safeguard to the Treasury.

Senator Hunter.—What is that, General?

Gen. Houston.—Why he has got Gwinn on the Committee with him, and he won't suffer him to steal anything unless it is big enough to divide. (Here Senator Hunter was so convulsed with laughter that he was compelled to get up and return to his own desk, where it took some time to recover his wonted composure.)—*Chat. Gazette.*

## Sheridan and Early.

The Times' correspondent under date of March 20th gives the following additional details of the movements of Sheridan and Early: At Fredericks Hall station, a dispatch was found from Early, saying he was about to attack Sheridan's flank with 200 men, at Goodland, but he was too late by 24 hours. The next move was to the Fredericksburg railroad, marching to the two crossings of the South Ann. One was found defended by infantry behind earthworks. A charge was made and the rebels scattered. Their guns were captured. Custer moved to ward Ashland, and on the way heard of Early's men again. He promised a full lough to the men who captured him. They pushed on with cheers. Captain Burton, of the staff, having the swiftest horse, got up with Early's adjutant. Burton thinking the adjutant was Early, demanded his surrender. His answer was a shot that wounded his horse, causing him to fall and fastening the Captain to the ground. Early escaped again, but was finally forced to ford the South Ann at a dangerous place. By this time Pickett's division, under Longstreet, was hurried up to near Ashland. His advance was met and driven back. Skirmishing ensued in which first one and then the other was compelled to fall back. General Sheridan finally moved eastward to the Pamunky, picketing one side and Longstreet the other.

## Kilpatrick's Fight with Hampton.

On the morning of the 10th March, Gen. Kilpatrick was encamped about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, and was attacked by the whole of Wade Hampton's cavalry. Hampton commanded in person. The attack was very sudden and fell entirely upon one brigade, which was surprised, and for the time could offer little resistance. Near the portion of the camp which it guarded were Kilpatrick's headquarters, and Kilpatrick himself narrowly escaped capture. He fled from the house in which he was sleeping with his pantaloons and slippers on, two officers following his example. One of his Colonels commanding a brigade and the rest of his officers were in the house, and having no time to escape, secreted themselves. The lady who was in the house on being asked, when Hampton rode up, whether there were any Yankees concealed inside, answered that there were a couple of wounded soldiers. Beneath these wounded men she had hidden Kilpatrick's flag, sword and coat, and thus saved his personal effects. Hampton at once put a guard over the house and thus rendered it impossible for the soldiers who were inside to escape.

Kilpatrick was driven back to a swamp in rear of his lines. There he re-formed his men, charged the enemy in turn, got possession of his guns again, turned them at once on his headquarters and drove out the rebels. As they were leaving one end of the town Kilpatrick entered by the other, got his flag and tied it on a staff, charged again and completely routed the enemy, leaving sixty-eight of them dead on the field, killing General Aiken and taking a number of prisoners.

Kilpatrick's loss in this affair, killed, wounded and missing, was less than two hundred according to his official report.

The fight and the successful stand made by Kilpatrick after he had been surprised are regarded as among the most gallant deeds of the campaign.

Two other cavalry fights of moment took place, the first February 8th, when the 1st Alabama and 5th Kentucky, of Col. Spencer's brigade, Kilpatrick's command, attacked Gen. Huger's Alabama brigade composed of the 3d, 9th, 12th and 51st Alabama, captured the general headquarters flag and five other colors, scattering the rebel brigade all over the country. The other action was in the attempt to gain a crossing of the Broad river, some distance above Columbia. Maj. Estes and Capt. Hayes, of Kilpatrick's staff, with a small force, charged through the railroad bridge which the enemy had set on fire and succeeded in saving it.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

## GEN. LEE NOT A GOOD SOUTHERNER.—The Examiner, in the course of an article on arming the slaves thus speaks of the Confederate General-in-Chief:

There are many other considerations, which are not military, but moral, political, and social, relating to the future of the black race as well as of the white, all of which oppose themselves strongly to the revolution, and measure now recommended. On these Gen. Lee cannot be admitted as an authority without aptly; indeed, his earnestness in providing that "those who are employed should be freed," and "that it would be neither just nor wise to require them to serve as slaves," suggests a doubt whether he is what used to be called a "good Southerner," that is, whether he is thoroughly satisfied of the justice and beneficence of negro slavery as a sound, permanent basis of our national policy.

## The Terrible Accident in New Jersey.

United States Marshal Sherman, of Rhode Island, was a passenger on the Washington train which ran into a Philadelphia train, near Bristol Pa., Tuesday morning. He says that the second fireman of the Washington train, from the force of the collision, had an iron rod bent about his back, pressing him against the boiler and smoke-stack of the locomotive for two hours, until he, by slow degrees, roasted to death. When he was rescued he was still alive, but breathed only a few minutes. Moses Goddard, a Vermont soldier, who was dying of his hurts, remarked to a lady who held him in her arms and endeavored to soothe his last agonies by bathing his face: "That's right, do so Fannie, I have served my three years, and come home to die,"—no doubt thinking he was addressing his wife. One poor fellow on being told by a surgeon who was on the train that he could live but a few hours, sadly replied—"Is it so? It is a hard case! I am but ten days out of Libby Prison, where I have been fifteen months, and I was so full of hope and joy at the thought of seeing my wife and a baby who never has seen its father. It is a hard case!" Cannot the indignant voice of an outraged public be uttered loudly and effectively enough to put a stop to these horrible disasters which are now so frightfully frequent, and often, or generally, as in this instance, the simple result of gross carelessness?

## States in Rebellion.

The theory that States in rebellion are out of the Union has received a severe blow in the decision of the Supreme Court just made by Chief Justice Chase. The case was that of the *Venue and cargo*, seized as a prize near New Orleans, about the middle of May, 1862. The opinion of the court is, that after the date of General Butler's proclamation of May 1st, 1862, the United States had firm and stable possession of New Orleans, and that after that date the property of a resident of the city was not in any sense the enemy's property, and therefore was not subject to capture and confiscation in a prize court.

Mr. Lincoln's idea is, that the people in the seceded States are in insurrection, and as soon as that insurrection is subdued, the States will come back into the Union, with their former rights, changed only as altered by constitutional amendments and constitutionally enacted laws, since passed, and expressive of the present general will of the nation. This theory looks to the punishment of individuals for the crime of the rebellion, and not to the punishment of the whole people by depriving them of any political right which was the common inheritance of the States; the prosecution of the war being for subjugation and not subjugation.—*Phila. Enquirer.*

## Missouri Regenerate.

St. Louis, March 20.

An important General Order from General Pope is published to-day, which is the first step towards giving practical effect to the views of his recent letter to the Governor. It decides that, as soon as information shall be received from Governor Fletcher of the re-establishment of the courts and civil authority in any county or district, promiscuous exercise of martial law then shall cease. Provost Marshals will be immediately relieved of all duties except those strictly military. All prisoners in their custody, charged with offences cognizable by civil tribunals, will be surrendered to those tribunals. The military authorities are to furnish assistance to the civil authorities in the execution of processes whenever called on, being careful in doing so not to supersede civil by military authority.

All officers and soldiers are enjoined to do everything in their power to promote the establishment of civil law in the State, but without relaxing their efforts to hunt down and destroy guerrillas, bushwhackers and other outlaws.

## The Defences of Kingston.

The New York Tribune has a letter from Kingston, North Carolina, the 16th. It says the defences which the rebels abandoned are of a very powerful description and could have been held by Bragg's command for an indefinite time had there been no other enemy to threaten them than Schofield. The defences consisted of two lines of works. The outer line was situated upon the northern bank of the Southwest creek and extended across the road leading to Kingston and into the swamps. Upon each side were four guns, and when they were manned, they swept the road and could have annihilated any approaching column. Flanking these works was out of the question, as the ground was impassable, either as to the right hand or left. The second line was constructed upon the northern bank of Neuse river, immediately around the city, and was still stronger than the first. The town could have been held by the rebels had not their rear been garrisoned before our advance by the 67th North Carolina regiment, who were reinforced by Hoke's division and a portion of Gen. Hill's troops.

Upon the evacuation by the rebels all the arms and munitions of war were taken along, except two guns dismounted upon the river line of works and a large quantity of ammunition which was left in the boom-booms. The inhabitants have nearly all remained in the town. Deserters come in rapidly. They report Bragg's troops in retreat direct to Raleigh. This is confirmed by inhabitants of Kingston.

"Come, don't be timid," said a couple of silly snobs to two mechanics; "sit down and make yourselves our equals." "We should have to blow out our brains to do that," was the reply.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
 By the Governor:  
 E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
 By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
 Feb. 22, 1864.—w&tw3m.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!

SEALED proposals will be received at the State Treasurer's office in the city of Frankfort, until the 20th day of March next, for the erection of a work-shop, chapel, dining-room, and smoke house; steam heating apparatus for work-shop, chapel and dining room; steam engine boilers, shafting, lathes, pumps and pulleys, in the Kentucky Penitentiary, according to plans and specifications in possession of the Commissioners, which can be read by application at the Treasurer's office—agreeable to the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, entitled "an act for the benefit of the Kentucky Penitentiary," approved 18th February, 1865.

J. H. GARRARD,  
 P. SWIGERT,  
 J. B. TEMPLE,  
 Commissioners.  
 Frankfort, Feb'y 14, 1865.  
 Feb. 17, 1865.—td.

W. W. JOHNSTON, THOS. CORWIN, JOHN W. FINNELL,  
 Of Cincinnati, O., Of Lebanon, O., Of Kentucky.

## JOHNSTON, CORWIN, & FINNELL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND SOLICITORS OF CLAIMS, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 Office—No. 202, South Side of Pennsylvania Ave., a few doors west of Willard's Hotel.  
 Jan. 20, 1865.—sw2m.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 1st, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 28.

By special direction of the War Department, it is announced that recruits may be enlisted for the 1st Regt. of U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, now on duty at Chattanooga, under command of Col. W. B. Merrill. Provost Marshals and other officers authorized to enlist and muster in men, are hereby instructed to receive for that Regiment any white recruits who may elect to join it in preference to Kentucky organizations, and who are able bodied according to recruiting Standard, and have the necessary qualifications for the duties of Engineer Soldiers. Credits will be given to the proper Counties of this State in the usual way, and the recruits be forwarded to the general Rendezvous in Louisville, Ky.

W. H. SIDELL,  
 Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,  
 Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.  
 March 7, 1865.—6t.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT'G ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 1st, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 29.

By Circular No. 24, Provost Marshal General's office, dated Dec. 31st, 1864, further enlistments for Cavalry and Artillery were prohibited except in special cases to be designated by the War Department. Two cases of exception have been designated by that Department, viz: the 6th and 7th Kentucky Cavalry, the former being permitted to add by new enlistments 600 men to its present strength, and the latter 654. Recruiting and mustering officers and all concerned are hereby notified.

W. H. SIDELL,  
 Lt. Col. 10th U. S. Infantry,  
 Act'g Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. for Ky.  
 March 7, 1865.—6t.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, The President and Cashier of the People's Bank of Kentucky have certified to me that the Stockholders of said Bank, at a called meeting, held on the 8th day of March, 1865 at their Banking House in Louisville, by a resolution unanimously adopted, accepted the provisions of the act of the General Assembly entitled, "An act for the benefit of the Incorporated Banks of Issue of Kentucky," as an amendment of the Charter of said Bank.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in pursuance of the provisions of section 6 of said Act, do proclaim and make known that THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF KENTUCKY has ceased to be a BANK OF ISSUE for the period of three years from and after said 8th day of March 1865, and that after ninety days from this date the NOTES AND BILLS OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF KENTUCKY shall no longer CIRCULATE AS MONEY OR CURRENCY.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 13th day of March, A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
 By the Governor:  
 E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
 By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
 March 14, 1865.

## ORNAMENTAL HAIR STORE!

MRS. M. A. KETCHUM  
 CONTINUES to manufacture

HAIR JEWELRY  
 of all styles, from latest patterns; such as Breast Pins, Ear Drops, Watch Chains, Finger Rings and Charms.

Also, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, Switches, Side Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Bows, etc. Braids from \$5 to \$15. Bows from \$5 to \$7. Curls from \$3 to \$12.

Any one sending a sample of hair they wish matched, and the price of any of the above articles, can have them sent by express, or mail, and if they do not suit can return them by paying return express. Also keeps

## PERFUMERY

of all kinds. Soaps, Ivory and Shell Tucking Combs, Madam Damore's Skirt Elevators and Corsets.

Rooms on Main Street, opposite the Christian Church, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY,.....MARCH 24, 1865

### NOTICE TO IRISHMEN!

The "Fenian Society" being now fully organized in Frankfort, will meet every Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School room at the Odd Fellows' Hall—'till further notice.

### Review of News.

It is reported that Sherman's advance has reached and occupied Goldsboro'. The rebel rear guard was encountered on the march from Fayetteville and driven back to the main army, but there was no other fighting. Gen. Lee ordered the holding of Goldsboro' at every hazard, and yet it is evacuated at Sherman's approach without a struggle. It is supposed that Sherman is confronted by an army of 55,000 men.

There appears to be a panic at Richmond and all sorts of rumors reach us from that direction. One is that Davis has abdicated and handed over the remnants of the Confederacy to Gen. Lee, with the injunction to take the best possible care of it. Again the news is that Davis, Lee, and other leaders have lost all hope. This is probably true. Lee looks upon the arming of the slaves as a failure, for the simple reason that Congress delayed the matter too long, besides the failure to make the slaves free renders the plan useless. It is said that Gen. Grant's opinion is that Richmond will be evacuated within the next ten days.

In the South Carolina Legislature it was recently stated that the entire effective force of the Confederacy was only 120,000 men. Official documents from Richmond corroborate this statement.

Gen. Sherman has written from Fayetteville to a friend that he had followed, but with slight variation, the path he marked out before leaving Savannah. He ordered the arsenal at Fayetteville to be blown up, as he hardly thought the Government would need an arsenal in future in either of the Carolinas.

Gen. Palmer is actively engaged in clearing out the guerrillas in Kentucky. He has sent a force under Major C. J. Wilson to hunt them down through Meade, Breckinridge, Hancock and Davies counties. They have discovered the haunts of several gangs of the guerrillas and the names of many who have harbored and aided them. These Gen. Palmer is determined to punish as guerrillas. They have also found that Bill Davidson, the notorious guerrilla, died some days ago of the wounds he received in the skirmish between his men and a portion of the Kentucky State troops, between Cloverport and Hardinsburg.

From Nassau we learn that thirty-six blockade running vessels are lying in the harbor with nothing to do. Fifty warehouses are full of goods, for which there is no sale. Cargoes ordered from England three months ago are arriving there, and the owners are sending them back in the same vessels.

Gold closed in New York on Wednesday at 155 1/2.

We notice that the Cincinnati Gazette speaking of the new quasi religious paper—or rather the old one brought out anew in Louisville under the name of "The Free Christian Commonwealth," calls it "The Commonwealth," without the prefix of "Free" or "Christian." We protest against this unholy use of our name. The Gazette has a large circulation in Kentucky, and as our visits throughout Kentucky are not few, the Commonwealth being known all over the State, we do not wish the stigma attached to our paper which the Louisville sheet must bear and with which the Gazette has branded it. The Louisville paper should have the full benefit of its name and we do beg our exchanges whenever they mention it to give it its title with all the prefixes. We know it is hard to give currency to the force of the paper being in any sense "Free" or "Christian," or to the idea of its working for the common weal—its object is just the contrary. But if it takes the title let it bear it, and as our paper is the "Commonwealth" please give the distinguishing adjectives to the other. Else you will ruin us.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN UNION.—The N. Y. Times says, the late news from Quebec will be apt to mislead those who have not followed the history of the proposed Federal Union. The Canada Assembly has done what was certain from the first—passed the confederation resolutions by an overwhelming majority. But New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island have, informally, rejected the measure. Newfoundland has postponed it; and Nova Scotia shows scarcely any sign of acquiescence. The "Union," therefore, is practically as far off as it was before the late conference was held. New Brunswick is the keystone of the whole projected fabric. Without the co-operation of that province, the relations of the colonies must remain essentially what they have been. The minority of thirty-three that have opposed the scheme in the Canada Assembly are most roused in their politics, and during debates have openly expressed their preference for annexation to the United States.

CHOATS.—We are indebted to Mr. P. Joyce for a sample of fine cigars. We have tried them and pronounce them A No. 1, and would recommend to all who are in want of such an article to call on Mr. J., for he can suit the taste of the most fastidious. He has also just received a large lot of family groceries, which he will sell as low as they can be procured in the city.

We have already inkings of the odium which is to be attempted to be attached to those who favor the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery throughout the Union in the coming canvass. In these days of trouble and excitement it is the duty of every lover of his country calmly and fairly to consider the great questions which the course of the rebellion have forced upon the consideration of the people, and to discuss them, if discussion there must be, dispassionately and truthfully. The question of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment has, by the action of the Kentucky Legislature, been made an open question in the State. A large party in the State, who love their State and wish to see its future one of prosperity and peace, believe the removal of Slavery necessary to the accomplishment of this great good. And therefore they will work for it. With them it is a matter of principle—the Union requires it, their beloved Commonwealth requires it, and patriotism responds to the requirement. They will work for what they believe to be their country's interest with consciences void of offence. And they will not be deterred by the attempts already being made to bring them into contempt and to excite the populace against them. As a specimen of the slanders by which the friends of the proposed Amendment will be assailed, we append the following from the Lexington Observer and Reporter:

In the coming canvass for Congress and the Legislature, we hope that every candidate will be required to state distinctly whether he is for or against the amendment. We can then vote understandingly—those who believe that the negro should be the social and political equal of the white man going in the one direction, while those who maintain the superiority of the white race will take the other, for disguise it as they may, this is the true issue which the framers and friends of the amendment are now forcing upon the country.

The friends of the amendment in Kentucky are making no disguise whatever of the true issue of the question before the country—they have spoken boldly and veiled nothing of their belief or desires. For their country's good they desire the emancipation of the slave. But to say that this shows a belief in the social and political equality of the negro with the white man, is stuff, and of the vilest kind, for it is mixed with the express purpose of poisoning the minds of the people against the advocates of the great measure proposed for the salvation of the Union. There can be no possible stretch of the imagination be shown a necessary connection between emancipation and this social and political equality. It is a mere assertion, with nothing in fact or reason to support it. The Observer cannot point to a single advocate in Kentucky who holds the belief which it attributes to all of them. The charge is gotten up for effect, and no one will despise more heartily the fool who believes it than will the Observer and Reporter.

In his late message to the Confederate Congress, Jeff. Davis speaks of a proposed interview between Generals Grant and Lee for the purpose of entering into negotiations for peace. General Grant declined the interview on the ground of having no authority to accede to it, his power extending only to making a convention on subjects purely of a military character. Davis, it appears, gave Lee power to act as he thought best, enjoining upon him to "enter into such an arrangement as will cause at least a temporary suspension of hostilities." Of course such an arrangement was impossible; it would have been affording an advantage to the South which could in no wise have been granted. Yet because the Convention was not allowed, Davis complains that "the Government of the United States will not treat or make any terms or agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities." The falsity of this assertion is well known to our people. But it is promulgated for the purpose of exciting the South against our Government and to incite them to further sacrifices by the belief that there is no hope of reconciliation with the Federal Government save through the continuance of this bloody contest. The fact is, as Davis knows, that nothing is asked of the South—no sacrifice of principle, no step involving their manliness or courage or self-respect but the mere ceasing of the contest and returning to their allegiance to their native country. Sympathizers with the rebellion in our midst should remember the terms which Mr. Lincoln has again and again offered to the South. All that he asks is that they shall lay down their arms and seek their old places in the world-honored Union, pledging them an honorable and cordial reception. An amnesty has been proclaimed and its terms in every case fulfilled; never has a rebel been refused its benefits. If the South longer suffers, the fault is theirs; if the war must longer continue and more blood be shed, the responsibility is theirs. A pardon is offered and the restoration to all the rights of American citizens is assured, but they will not accept the boon. If they will be misled by the arch-traitor and deceiver Davis, the fault is theirs—our Government is clear of all blame.

By the request of Jeff. Davis the rebel Congress postponed its adjournment which was set for the 11th inst., for a few days, in order to consider certain matters which he wished to place before them. His message has been published. He speaks in a very doleful tone and acknowledges the desperate straits in which the Confederacy finds itself. He says the country is envolved with perils and threatened by calamities, and that the Capital of the Confederate States is in greater danger than it has here, before during the war. This, of course, is no news to us, but it is something for Davis to acknowledge it all, and we may well believe his condition desperate when he is thus forced to tell the people of the ruin that is awaiting them. His former mes-

sages have been little else but blatant bragadocio and base slanders of our country and its armies; but in this one these characteristics are almost entirely wanting. He speaks of hope for the rebellion, but it rests only on an entire change in the actions of his people. He says the only hope is in the "prompt and resolute devotion of the whole resources of men and money in the Confederacy to the achievement of our liberties and independence." And to secure this he calls for more stringent measures to be adopted by Congress. It will surely puzzle the honorable body to adopt or invent any more stringent measures than have already been enacted, and if they have so far failed to bring out the resources of men and money in the Confederacy, what hope of success in accomplishing it is now left them? Wholesale conscriptions have been ordered and enforced at the point of the bayonet and the teeth of the blood-hound, and property of all kinds has been ruthlessly impressed. If in the halcyon days of the Confederacy they were obliged to resort to such means to develop its resources, what can be done now in its darkness and gloom? If when hope beat high in every heart and the pride of establishing a great nation inspired the people, men had to be forced into the army and their property torn from them, what hope can there be in these resources now when the Confederacy lies in ruins and the spirit of the people is broken? Jeff. Davis may scold his Congress for their long deliberation and protracted debates as much as he pleases—they cannot help him. They have done what he asked in his message, given him gold to purchase food for the army and suspended the writ of habeas corpus. But to what good? The gold must be impressed—as the Richmond organ has recommended, be taken by the Government from the Virginia banks. And if, as Davis says, his subjects have hidden away their property to save it from impressment, so will they also hide their gold. Judging by the confessions, and censures, and requirements of this message, the Confederacy is truly in a desperate condition, and, as the "message may be regarded as about the last effort of Jeff. Davis to inspire hope in the tottering Confederacy."

### Gen. Pleasanton.

We are pleased to see, says the Philadelphia North American that this brave and useful officer has been appointed to the command of the important Military District of Kansas, which comprehends the suppression of the Indian hostilities on the great plains, the protection of the overland emigrant trail, and operations against guerrillas and rebels on the borders of Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory. Gen. Pleasanton is a veteran cavalry officer, and has seen hard service in the campaigns in Virginia and Missouri. In Virginia he was one of our most successful cavalry generals against the rebels, and every where he has shown himself a prompt, bold, dashing officer. He is a Philadelphian, and has been detained at home for several weeks by severe illness, but he has recovered, and is once more in the saddle in his western field of duty. It is to such officers that we owe the discipline and efficiency of our cavalry in this war. General Pleasanton is a graduate of West Point, a veteran of the regular army, and a model of a cavalry leader. Against the swift and expert Indian horseman of the plains he is just the man for a commander.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.—Secretary McCullough has undertaken, at the suggestion of the Senate, a task which, promises at once to signalize his accession to the Treasury, and to render a most essential service to the commercial and financial interest of the country. He is preparing a compact statement of our import and export trade, up to January of the present year, distinguishing the movement of gold and of other export staples. The report will furnish a comparison of the trade of the country for a period of four years previous to the war, with that of the last four years. The Secretary's statement will also supply a reliable basis on which to estimate the present financial condition of the country. We cannot too strongly commend this departmental undertaking, and on one will doubt the thoroughness with which it will be carried out.

Gen. Thomas, in his official report of his autumn campaign, says, to Gen. Palmer and his command is accorded the credit of giving Hood's army the last blow at a distance of over two hundred miles from where we first struck the enemy on the 18th of December, near Nashville.

He says: To all my commanders, Maj. Gens. Schofield, Rousseau, Smith and others, and to Brig. Gen. Wood and their officers and men, I give thanks and gratitude for their generous sacrifices and many endurance under the trying ordeal and in all instances. Too much praise cannot be accorded to an army which, hastily made up from fragments of then separate commands, can successfully contend against a force numerically greater than itself, and of more thoroughly solid organization, inflicting on it most crushing defeat—almost annihilation.

Godey's Lady's Book for April has been received. It is a beautiful and interesting number. The Recognition, a very fine line engraving, is well worth the price of the entire number, while among the list of contributors we notice the names of Marion Harland, Mrs. M. V. Victor, Caroline Orne and other well known writers. The colored fashions and the patterns of spring bonnets, together with their descriptions are of their usual interest to the ladies.

The man who plants a birch tree near a school house little knows what he is conferring on posterity.

Since the adoption of the emancipation ordinance in Missouri there has, says the Louisville Journal, been quite a revival of emigration to the State, and the value of property has greatly increased. We learn that a steady stream of capitalists is pouring into the State, seeking farms and places of settlement. The leading citizens of Missouri now generally believe that the universal establishment of the system of free labor there will give new vigor to every department of wealth and industry. Missouri is more peaceable now than it has been for two years, and there is rapidly developing among the people a community of sentiment and interest which promises a degree of prosperity hitherto unknown in the State. When the complications incident to the present unsettled condition of slavery in Kentucky shall be removed by general emancipation, we too may expect to enjoy a more favorable prospect for peace and progress.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 3.

**The South Imperiled by its own Armies.** The Southern character embodies every element of military superiority; a highly developed physique; moral and physical courage; expert horsemanship; skill with firearms, and all the higher chivalric and martial qualities. But it also embraces an element which seriously impairs the whole. There are no men in the world so ill-adapted to discipline, or who are so restive under its exercise.

We are now suffering the evil effects of this trait of character. Reverses in the field, and trials to the cause, speedily develop all the worst evils which result from the want of thorough discipline. The primary cause of the temporary adversity which, for the moment, overhangs us, is the absence of that high military discipline which is so necessary to the efficiency of great armies. This absence of discipline is not chargeable to our commanders, or to officers of the higher grades; but it results from the principle upon which the military forces of the Confederacy were organized in the first instance.

Many facts might be adduced to show the absence of discipline in the Confederate armies; and many instances given of the evil to the military service and to the cause itself resulting therefrom. In some large districts of country the effects of this condition of things is mournful. The evil is observable chiefly in the cavalry; and the damage suffered by the country is very serious. There is even danger that large districts of country may be subjugated by our own straggling and undisciplined troops, and their inhabitants reduced to prefer despotism in any shape, even from the hands of the Yankees, rather than endure the wrongs, outrages and insults habitually inflicted upon them by this class of our own troops.

The want of troops is a serious one; but yet, we are inclined to think that more strength could be imparted to our military force, and more confidence inspired in our people, by improving the discipline of the army, than can result from any of the laws now maturing designed to augment the numbers we have in the field.

**3. A SUPERIOR REMEDY.**—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellin's Cough Balsam. It gives a relief almost instantaneous, and is without doubt the most agreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellin's Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. For sale by Druggists.

### OBITUARY.

Many of our citizens will be pained to learn that Mrs. CATHERINE BELLE SHERMAN, consort of Gen. Sidney Sherman, died at the residence of Mr. Cos. Morgan, in this city at 6 1/2 A. M., Friday morning, the 20th inst. The remains will be taken on the train this morning to Galveston, and on their arrival at the depot will be taken to the Catholic Church, to which she belonged, where the usual solemnities will be performed, when they will be deposited in the Catholic Cemetery of that city.

Mrs. Sherman was recognized as one of the most estimable ladies in our community. She was universally beloved for her many amiable qualities. Her kindness of heart and unbounded benevolence were best known and appreciated among the poor in sickness and in want, and her memory will be long cherished with sincere affection by all who knew her. She was a native of Kentucky where her three oldest daughters were at school when this fearful war broke out, and have been prevented from returning to their parents by being within the enemy's lines. Alas! they will never more see their dear mother. Mrs. Sherman also left two small daughters with her bereaved consort, to mourn her affliction. Her two sons Sidney and Burns had died before her, the former having been killed in the battle of Galveston while bravely commanding a battery and the latter died of yellow fever several years ago.

The numerous friends and acquaintances of Gen. Sherman will deeply sympathize with him in this irreparable loss.—Houston (Texas) Telegraph

The subject of the above announcement was originally Miss Catharine Isabella Cox, daughter of Mr. Jacob Cox of this county. She had lived in Texas since 1838, but has many warm and dear friends in Kentucky, who will be deeply pained to hear of her death. Her father, mother, brother, all will feel the dreadful reality of bereavement. But on none will this sad news fall with such crushing force as upon her three daughters, who have been separated from her for the last four years, and who had fondly hoped ere long to meet and embrace their dear mother and realize all the joys of a happy reunion. But alas! she is gone and we can only point them to that far and better land, where there will be no wars, no separations, no deaths—when their mother waits to receive and welcome them.

**NOTICE.** To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an excellent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your doors every morning, fresh light bread, hot from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply, which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's old stand, on St. Clair street, one door below Express Office.

A. J. GRAHAM, March 24, 1865—2w.

### Appeal Meeting.

**NOTICE TO CITY TAXPAYERS.** THE Assessor having returned his list of taxable property for the present year, according to law, notice is hereby given to all persons feeling themselves aggrieved by the Assessor's valuation, to appear before the Mayor and Council of the city of Frankfort, at their Council Chamber, at a meeting to be held on the 1st Monday in April next, at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M., with evidence to show the true value of their property.

Attest: G. W. GWIN, Mayor. J. R. GRAHAM, O. B. C. March 24, 1865—td.

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

By virtue of the judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court, rendered at the February term, 1865, in the case of James Harlan's administrators vs. James Harlan's heirs, &c. I will sell at public outcry, at the Court-house door in the city of Frankfort, on the

**THIRD MONDAY IN APRIL NEXT,** being County Court day, the following valuable **REAL ESTATE!**

### 1. THE RESIDENCE

of James Harlan, dec'd, in the city of Frankfort, and the LOT upon which it is situated. The house is large and commodious, and the lot a corner lot, 200 feet square. I am authorized, by the judgment of the Court to sell the said property, in my opinion may be best for all concerned. Persons desiring the whole property will indicate to me before the day of sale the amount at which they will start the bidding of this property, if it should be sold in a body; and persons desiring to purchase only parts of the lots for building purposes, will indicate what they will bid for such parts respectively.

### 2. THE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE

of James Harlan, dec'd, immediately outside of the city limits, adjoining the farms of E. H. Taylor, L. A. Thomas, and Philip Swigert. It is the farm purchased by the deceased from the heirs of S. L. M. Major. It contains 150 acres, of which about 35 or 40 acres are wood land, and nearly all of the balance is in cultivation. The improvements upon this farm are unusually good, and it is as desirable a farm or suburban residence, of its size, as is to be found in this locality.

### 3. The undivided half (lower half) of a

**HOUSE AND LOT** formerly occupied by deceased as a law office, and by A. C. Keenon for the State Bindery. It contains four large rooms, besides two garret rooms, with a good back yard. A. C. Keenon owns the other half of this property, and I am authorized to sell the whole of it.

### 4. A FARM

about nine miles from Frankfort, known as the Simon Hoppe farm, containing about 150 acres. This is one of the best farms in the neighborhood in which it is situated. It has upon it very fair buildings, suitable for residence and farming purposes. It is well timbered, is a first rate grass farm, and is not very far from the railroad.

### 5. The undivided half of a

**HOUSE AND LOT** in the city of Louisville, on Center street, formerly owned by one Timmons, and conveyed by him to George Robertson and Jas. Harlan. This is a first rate residence for a small family.

Purchasers are invited to examine each piece of property for themselves.

All the property will be sold upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, with good security, to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of sale made. As to all the aforesaid property, except the residence of deceased in Frankfort, I am authorized to give immediate possession to the purchaser upon his executing bond to restore possession of the same in the event the sale is not confirmed by the Court, and pay a reasonable rent for the use of the same. As to the city residence, the purchaser can obtain possession after the confirmation of the sale.

JOHN M. HARLAN, Special Com'r.

March 21, 1865—tds.

\*Louisville Journal, Lexington Observer & Reporter, and National Unionist insert two times each and send bills to this office.

**WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARCHAL** General's office, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1865.

Circular No. 6.—In conformity with the Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of surrenders as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

### "A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled 'An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft in the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

"Secretary of State."

The records and returns of these deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested opposite the name of the deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshals.

Official: J. B. FAX, Pro. Mar. Gen. W. H. SIDELL, Lieut. Col. 10th U. S. I. and A. A. P. M. G. for Ky. March 21, 1865—sw6t.

## Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that RICHARD WILLIAMS did, on the 4th day of February, 1865, kill and murder John Neal, at Centre, Metcalfe county, and has fled from justice;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Richard Williams, and his delivery to the jailer of Metcalfe county within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of February A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. YANWICKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

March 14, 1865—sw3m.

## Franklin and Owen Turnpike Co.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stock Holders of this Company, in Frankfort, at the store of S. C. Bull, on the third Saturday of April (15th), at 1/2 past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President and four Directors to serve during the coming year. Business of importance demands a full meeting of the Stock Holders.

S. C. BULL, Treasurer.

March 14, 1865—td.

## LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction.

S. C. BULL.

Feb. 24, 1865—4m.

## HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, March 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

Arrangements having been perfected with the General Commanding the Department of Kentucky, the following instructions are ordered for the guidance of all State troops:

1. Commanding officers of all detachments, companies, or battalions of State troops now in the service, will report immediately, through Division Headquarters, to the Commanding General of the Department, the effective strength of their respective commands, and the date of their muster and term of service.

2. The commanding officer of each detachment, company, or battalion of State troops will make all reports required by the U. S. Regulations in duplicate, sending one copy to these Headquarters, and the other, through Division Headquarters, to the Department Headquarters.

3. All requisitions for camp and garrison equipment, clothing, subsistence, medical supplies, &c., will be made in due form upon the proper Federal officers. United States officers issuing to State troops are requested to forward duplicate invoices to the Quartermaster General of Kentucky, to enable him to keep correct accounts with officers receiving for same.

4. The conditions upon which State troops were recruited, as to terms of enlistment, will be strictly complied with; but they shall be required to conform to all the orders and regulations prescribed for U. S. troops serving within the limits of Kentucky.

5. All authorities issued from these Headquarters to recruit State forces will be revoked, unless the strength and organization of men raised under said authorities are reported both to these Headquarters and to Headquarters Department of Kentucky, through the proper military channels, within twenty (20) days from the date of this order.

The provisions of this order will be strictly and immediately executed by all commanding officers of State troops.

By order of the Governor.

D. W. LINDSEY,

Inspector and Adj't Gen'l of Ky.

March 14—4t.

## 300 COPIES, STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

LATEST EDITION.

FOR Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition.

Feb. 7, 1865—3m.

## GOUGH'S MORE TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIN'S COUGH BALSAM

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellin's Cough Balsam

to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants.

Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.

May 26, 1864—wtwly-325.



G. W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south  
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the  
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the  
adjacent counties. [April 7, 1862-1f.]

WARNER,  
DENTAL SURGEON.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the  
Court House.  
Will be in Frankfort the second and third  
week of each month.  
May 13th, 1863-1f.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side South St. bet. Third & Fourth  
Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of  
Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-  
joining counties.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1867-1f.

LYSANDER HORD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,  
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.  
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully  
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.  
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,  
where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN,  
HARLAN & HARLAN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,  
in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort,  
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit  
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,  
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.  
Special attention given to the collection of  
claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired,  
attend to the unsettled law business of James  
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to  
that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863-1f.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and  
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-  
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
Sept. 14, 1863-1f.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE,  
J. M. GRAY,  
DENTAL SURGEON.

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and  
Lewis Streets.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,  
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth  
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.  
He would ask the particular attention of those  
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement  
upon the Gold Banded Plate, which, for clean-  
liness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.  
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may  
be seen at his office.  
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1f.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the  
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a  
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny,  
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest  
market price. All orders will be promptly filled  
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying  
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort,  
Feb 2 twt.

L. WEITZEL, V. BERBERICH,  
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,  
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Frankfort and vicinity that they have  
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-  
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.  
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all  
its branches, and will warrant their work to give  
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the  
charges made for it. Terms cash.  
Their business room is under Metropolitan  
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863-1f.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me  
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the  
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of  
his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and  
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th  
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at  
large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,  
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do  
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED  
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the  
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of  
Garrard county, within one year from the date  
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused  
the seal of the Commonwealth to be  
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d  
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the  
73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor,  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.  
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or  
inches high, dark hair, rather narrow complex-  
ion, weighs about 155 pounds, has a stoppage or  
stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,  
and in the habit of repeating the last words  
of every sentence. At first the impression is  
made that he is simple minded or foolish.  
July 24, 1864-3m-848.

WANTED—VOLUNTEERS!

LIEUTENANT S. F. ELWOOD formerly of  
the 139th O. V. I., wants 20 men to fill his  
Company for the 139th O. V. I.  
Boys enlist with veteran officers and get (\$350)  
three hundred and fifty dollars cash bounty, and  
(\$100) one hundred dollars Government bounty.  
Office No. 152 1/2 Walnut street near 4th, Cin-  
cinnati, Ohio.  
Feb. 1, 1865-1f.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard  
county, a runaway slave calling himself  
HARLAN, who says he belongs to Clayton Gar-  
ter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper  
color, weighs about 150 pounds, about 30 or 35  
years of age.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the  
law requires.  
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.  
June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs,  
against  
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. In Equity.

IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton  
Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I  
will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer  
for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in  
August next, it being County Court day, on credits  
of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House  
door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Sus-  
pension Bridge over main Licking river at said  
place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, fran-  
chise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The  
purchaser will be required to execute bonds with  
good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner.  
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6tw3v.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss.  
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.

John W. Sanders, Plaintiff,  
against  
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders,  
Henry Sanders, Alexander Sand-  
ers, and Tilman Sanders, heirs at  
law of William Sanders, Sr.,  
deceased. Defendants.

THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divi-  
sion of lands which belonged to William San-  
ders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that  
Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of the  
defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It  
is ordered that notice of the aforesaid applica-  
tion be published in the newspaper called the  
Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Ken-  
tucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said  
non-residents notice of said application, that they  
may appear therefor.

THOS. N. LINSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
A copy attested: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.  
July 20, 1864-346-tw&w3v.

NEW ENGLAND  
Fire & Marine Insurance Compy  
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance  
Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.  
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.  
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.  
Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

Diarrhoea  
AND  
FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S  
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Is a composition of astringents, absorbents, stim-  
ulants and carminatives, which every physician  
acknowledges is the only preparation that will  
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysen-  
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in  
several of our army hospitals where it gives the  
most perfect satisfaction. It has saved the lives of  
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we  
will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the  
world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most  
happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of  
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we  
have a great number of testimonials from patients  
who have been cured after being pronounced in-  
curable by their physicians, some after taking  
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera  
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysen-  
tery try one bottle.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,  
Shawls, Searis, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-  
nets, Hats, Feather, Kid Gloves, Chil-  
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of  
Wearing Apparel.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable  
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of  
April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers  
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-  
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50  
per bottle.  
May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black,  
Black for Silk,  
Dark Blue,  
Light Blue,  
French Blue,  
Light Brown,  
Dark Brown,  
Crimson,  
Dark Drab,  
Light Drab,  
Pink Drab,  
Light Fawn Drab.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,  
Shawls, Searis, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-  
nets, Hats, Feather, Kid Gloves, Chil-  
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of  
Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as  
would otherwise cost five times that sum. Vari-  
ous shades can be produced from the same dye.  
The process is simple, and any one can use the  
dye with perfect success. Directions in English,  
French, and German, inside of each package.  
For further information in Dyeing, and giving  
a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted  
to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes)  
purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and  
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10  
cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,  
280 Broadway, Boston.  
Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE  
Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on  
the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling  
herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper  
color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 135  
pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith,  
of St. Louis county, Missouri.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as  
the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.  
July 23, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL,  
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.  
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved  
or your Head Shampooed, go to  
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goate,  
Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest  
style of the art, by calling at  
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Braeken  
county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave,  
a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says  
he belongs to one Wm. Thornton, of Harrison  
county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about  
45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black com-  
plexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrest-  
ed in Braeken county, Kentucky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property,  
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the  
law requires.  
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.  
July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs  
his friends and customers,  
that he still continues the  
Book Binding business, in  
all its branches, at his old  
stand, over Major's Book  
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole  
attention to the binding of books, and respectfully  
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore  
extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD  
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best  
quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description,  
manufactured at short notice, to order, on reason-  
able terms.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-1f.

PROSPECTUS  
OF THE  
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the mate-  
rial, &c., of the office known as the Statesman  
office, propose to publish in the city of  
Lexington, Kentucky,  
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,  
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in  
Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-  
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be  
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent  
advocate of the best interests of the Government  
of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we  
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-  
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil  
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review  
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Grocer-  
ies and Family Supplies, will be found in each  
issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short  
a time as the necessary preparations can be made.  
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending  
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00  
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other  
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we  
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will  
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?  
Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,  
Lexington Kentucky.  
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL  
UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER  
To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-  
ditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-  
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-  
tucky has found but little expression, either in  
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the  
press. This state of things, at all times a  
source of mortification to those who sympathize  
with the partial supply of loyal journals from  
other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction  
and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppress-  
ed, we would have all the means necessary to  
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity  
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce  
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those  
who administer the Government—while the war  
continues—sympathy and support. Believing  
the rebellion to be not only without palliation  
or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught  
that every man engaged in the rebellion, and  
it should wholly bear the responsibility of  
its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as a gigantic  
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty  
of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments em-  
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are  
inevitable. We would not, therefore, judge  
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see  
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-estab-  
lish the authority of the Government. In a  
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount  
duty of the Government to preserve the Union  
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.

Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-  
sire to affiliate with those true Union men every-  
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's  
success in the field—not to its defeat as the  
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable  
peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every  
occasion, has been in favor of the Union, and  
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in  
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-  
anty—that a majority are with us. The object  
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-  
jority, and to develop into political action the  
convictions which, in their hearts the people  
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the  
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with  
the current news, and to develop some important  
features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received  
in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,  
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present  
resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-  
nounce the appearance of the first number on  
Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.  
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,  
twenty cents per week.  
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00  
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one  
year.

L. A. CIVILL,  
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by  
myself about 1847, and a large number of  
calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all con-  
sidered, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.  
Since that time Mr. A. G. Gamack has had the  
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing  
a strong determination to retire from the business,  
and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. L.  
Graham and myself purchased his entire stock  
on hand, which, together with a fine assortment  
of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the  
purchase from him, makes our present supply  
very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and  
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of  
WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and  
quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements  
to undertakers in or out of the city, either for  
Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every  
description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we in-  
tend to keep on hand, and offer on reasonable terms.  
Individuals or families can feel assured that all  
orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care-  
fully attended to. Apply to  
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,  
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.  
August 26, 1863-w&twly.

Statement of the Condition  
OF THE  
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the  
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance  
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agen-  
cies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved  
3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at  
Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,  
and is paid up.

ASSETS.  
Par Value. Market Val.

Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18  
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 43  
Cash in the hands of Agents  
and in transit, 124,273 40

Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00  
Michigan Central R. R. Co.,  
M'tgage Bonds, 8 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 13,000 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,  
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,025 00  
Cleveland & T. Railroad,  
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 29,000 00

Cleveland and Pittsburgh,  
R. R. Co., 3d Mt. Mortgage  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 26,500 00  
Michigan, S. & N. R. R.,  
(G. I. Mt.) M'tgage B'ds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 29,250 00

Michigan, S. & N. R. R.,  
(2d Mt.) M'tgage B'ds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 26,000 00  
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d  
Mt.) Mortgage Bonds,  
7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 50,000 57,000 00

Buffalo, New York & Erie  
R. R. Second Mortgage  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 18,000 18,360 00  
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r cent,  
semi-annual interest, 38,000 39,140 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,  
Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r cent,  
semi-annual interest, 30,000 33,900 00  
Conn. River Railroad Co.,  
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00

Little Miami Railroad Co.,  
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00  
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co.,  
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00

Wayne County, Michigan,  
Bond, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 25,000 00  
Rochester City Bonds, 7 p'r  
cent, semi-annual int., 25,000 27,500 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Wate-  
ter), 6 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 25,000 29,250 00  
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6  
per cent, semi-annual int., 50,000 56,000 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per  
cent, semi-annual int., 38,000 41,420 00  
Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'r cent,  
semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds,  
[1833 & 1838], 6 per cent,  
annual interest, 60,000 65,400 00  
New York City Bonds, 6 p'r  
et., quarterly, 75,000 81,750 00

United States Coupon Bonds  
1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 106,000 106,000 00  
United States Coupon Bonds  
1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 182,500 191,625 00

United States [5-20s] Coupon  
Bonds 1882, 6 per cent,  
semi-annual interest, 169,000 172,380 00  
Connecticut State Scrip,  
6 per cent, semi-annual in-  
terest, 200,000 200,000 00

Connecticut State Stock, 6 p'r  
cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00  
R. I. State Stock, 6 p'r  
cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 p'r cent,  
semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00  
Ky. State Stock, 6 p'r cent,  
semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 p'r  
cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00  
N. J. State Stock, 6 p'r cent,  
semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,000 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 p'r cent,  
quarterly interest, 31,000 34,720 00  
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 p'r  
cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000 50,920 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'  
Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual  
interest, 20,000 21,200 00  
Atlantic Mutual Insurance  
Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864, 23,410 22,239 50

500 Shares Hartford and N.  
Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 110,000 00  
300 Shares Conn. River R.  
R. Co. Stock, 30,000 33,600 00

107 Shares Boston and Wor-  
cester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 16,050 00  
50 Shares Conn. River Co.  
Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k,  
Waterbury, Conn. Stock, 5,000 5,000 00  
50 Shares Stafford B'k S'k,  
Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000 5,000 00

30 Shares Eagle B'k S'k,  
Providence, R. I., 1,800 1,800 00  
200 Shares Revere B'k S'k,  
Boston, Mass., 20,000 21,600 00

100 Shares First National  
Bank S'k, Boston, Mass., 10,000 11,500 00  
200 Shares B'k of the State  
Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank  
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,500 00  
200 Shares St. Louis, Mo.,  
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Me-  
chanics B'k S'k, Phil. Pa., 20,000 24,000 00  
500 Shares Bank of Hart'd  
Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,000 00

440 Shares Farmers & Me-  
chanics Bank S'k, Hart-  
ford, Conn., 44,000 53,680 00  
300 Shares Phoenix B'k S'k,  
Hartford, Conn., 30,000 35,550 00

250 Shares State B'k Stock,  
Hartford, Conn., 25,000 33,750 00  
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k-  
ing Co. S'k, Hart'd, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,  
Hartford County.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius  
J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA IN-  
SURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn,  
depose and say, each for himself says, that the fore-  
going is, a full, true and correct statement of the  
affairs of the said Company—that the said In-  
surance Company is a bona fide owner of the sum of  
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND  
DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in  
Stocks and Bonds; that the above described  
investments, nor any part thereof, are made for  
the benefit of any individual exercising authority  
in the management of said Company, nor for any  
other person or persons whatever; and that they  
are the above described officers of the said Etna  
Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.  
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a  
Justice of the Peace in and for said  
County of Hartford, State of Connecticut,  
this 24 day of July, 1864.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.  
No. 20, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.